

⁶Composite of as X50S from Degussa AG as a combination of bis(3-triethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide coupling agent and carbon in a 50/50 ratio

⁷ntiozonant of the p- phenylenediamine type

⁸Antioxidant as a polymerized trimethyl dihydroquinoline type

5 ⁹Of the sulfenamide and guanidine type.

¹⁰Mixed diaryl phenylenediamine type

EXAMPLE II

10 The prepared rubber compositions were cured at a temperature of about 150°C for about 36 minutes and the resulting cured rubber samples evaluated for their physical properties as shown in the following Table 2. The Samples A, B and C correspond to Samples A, B and C of Example I.

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		<u>Table 2</u>		
		<u>Parts</u>		
<u>Properties</u>		<u>Control</u>		
<u>Rheometer (150°C)¹</u>		<u>Sample A</u>	<u>Sample B</u>	<u>Sample C</u>
20	Minimum torque (dNm)	6	8.9	9.5
	Maximum torque (dNm)	24	31.8	32.5
<u>Stress-strain Properties</u>				
	300% modulus (MPa)	4.6	7.6	8
	Tensile strength (MPa)	13.7	17.4	18
25	Elongation at break (%)	714	641	645
<u>Tear (force in Newtons)²</u>				
	Streblor at 95°C	179	262	232
30	Fatigue-to-failure ³ cycles (cam #18)	1412	1386	1440
	DIN abrasion (10 Newtons) cm ³ lost	95	69	58
	Rebound (100°C)	57.8	58.9	60
	Hardness, Shore A, 100°C	42.6	52.4	52.6
	Blade penetration (mm) ⁴	1.6	1.3	1.3
35	Energy penetration (joules) ⁵	1.8	2.9	3.2

¹Torque applied by an oscillating disk to uncured rubber samples which cures during the test.

40 ²Force required to pull apart 5mm wide strips (180° pull) a measure of adherence to itself.